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to suppose that CAREY'S ballad was brought to Jena—a University greatly favored by foreigners—by English students or travellers, and that it there found an early translator.

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*A TRADITIONALLY MISTRANSLATED
PASSAGE IN DON QUIJOTE.*

In the third chapter, Part I, of Don Quijote, the inn-keeper explains to his incredulous guest that "todas los caballeros andantes (de que tantos libros estan llenos y *atestados*) llevaban bien herradas las bolsas," etc. In endeavoring to make clear to myself the import and etymology of the word *atestados*, as here employed—and it should be remarked that the text of the original passage is well established and unvarying—I find that all the translators on whose works I can lay my hand have either passed the word over in silence or else have rendered it as the past participle of *atestar* 'to attest,' used as a participial adjective with active force, in the sense of 'authentic,' 'unimpeachable.'

The translations which I have been able to consult are: Motteux's, of which the first edition appeared in 1712; Jarvis's, first edition 1742; Florian's (in French), 1790; Duffield's 1881; and Ormsby's, 1885. For the words in parenthesis, Motteux (London 1743, vol. 1, p. 20) gives: "of whom so many Histories are full;" Jarvis (London 1801, vol. 1, p. 22): "of whose actions there are such authentic histories;" Florian omits the entire parenthesis; Duffield (vol. 1, p. 33) translates: "of whose deeds so many books were filled and bore witness;" and finally, Ormsby (vol. 1, p. 126): "about whom there were so many full and unimpeachable books."

The two latest translators, who have worked in the spirit of modern accuracy and scholarship, are especially to be deferred to, and in a general way their rendering of the passage is doubtless grammatically not impossible (though conspicuously unwarranted is Ormsby's construing of *llenos* and *atestados* attributively rather than predicatively); yet it is

evident that *atestados* is here the passive participle of *atestar* 'to fill to the brim,' 'to cram,' so that to preserve Cervantes' favorite mode of using synonymous adjectives in pairs, without regard to their strict construction, the parenthesis should read: "of whom so many books are full and replete," or, in more idiomatic English, "full to overflowing."

A more interesting inquiry is that concerning the origin of Sp. *atestar*, used in this sense. The only other Romance language in which the word seems to occur is the Portuguese, and to this closely related idiom we must have recourse for the explanation of it, since the noun *testo* (from Lat. TESTUM or TESTU 'lid'), to which the verb is to be referred, has not survived in Spanish (though preserved in Fr. *têt*, It. *testo*). In Moraes' Portuguese Dictionary, under *atestar*, is given the definition: "Encher até ao testo, até acima;" and the word *testo* is defined (s. v.) as "tampa de barro da panela que vao ao lume." In Spanish, one of the special meanings, which may nevertheless be regarded as approaching the primary one, happily supports this etymology. It is thus given in Bouret's Spanish Dictionary (s. v.): "Rellenar, rehenchir las cubas de vino, quando despues de haber cocido y mermado, se les echa otra porcion competente para que estén llenas."

The occurrence of the term *caballero andante* in the passage above quoted makes this an appropriate occasion for calling attention to a commonplace of Romance etymology which has escaped the notice of PROFESSOR SKEAT. In his Etymological Dictionary, he connects the word *errant*, of the phrase *knight errant*, with the Lat. ERRARE 'to err, wander.' The oldest form of the French verb from which comes *errant* in this combination, is *edrer* (later *errer*), and derives from Low Latin ITERARE (from ITER) 'to journey.' This word is connected with Old and Mod. Fr. *erre* (e. g., *marcher sur les erres* de quelqu'un), and with Eng. *eyre* 'circuit' (which, by the way, PROF. SKEAT derives correctly from Lat. ITER) and accordingly is not to be confounded with Fr. *errer*=Lat. ERRARE. Sp. *caballero andante* falls into line with this explanation.

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